

NOTES FROM THE PRINGLE HERBARIUM, II.

Since my previous article under this general title, information has continued to come to this Herbarium, indicating species which have not hitherto been reported in *The Flora of Vermont*, E. J. Dole, Editor, 1937. The list, only a part of which is given here, is longer than the earlier one; the other names are being left for subsequent mention.

1. PUCCINELLIA DISTANS (L.) Parl. var. ANGUSTIFOLIA (Blytt) Holmb.

Burlington, Vermont, 21 June 1966, *F. C. Seymour 24501* (VT); 7 Sept. 1966, same collector, *24,960* (VT). This alkali-loving plant has been found this year in two widely separated spots on the Campus of the University of Vermont. Near the Bailey Library it was growing abundantly, forming a sparse lawn in hard baked soil, introduced undoubtedly in building operations. The other collection was from a roadside on Redstone campus, the women's part of the University campus. With much alkali soil in this State, this species might be expected. The strange fact is that it apparently has not been found before.

2. POA TRIVIALIS L.

Wolcott, Vermont, Town Hill, meadow, 23 June 1966, *Russell Kinerson, Jr.* (VT). Newbury, 9 July 1966, *F. C. Seymour 23,949*. Another grass new to the State. So far north, it may be indigenous. See Gray's Manual, ed. 8, 1950, M. L. Fernald, p. 118, where it is said to be "indig. northw."

3. SCIRPUS POLYPHYLLUS Vahl.

Newfane, Vermont, 17 Aug. 1911, *L. A. Wheeler* (NEBC). This is a southern species with its northernmost limit in "w. N.E." according to Gray's Manual, l.c. p. 274. Newfane is probably its northernmost known station. Found among unidentified specimens, this specimen was unrecognized probably because it had not previously been known in Vermont. It has been found in Buckland and Amherst, Massachusetts, both in or near the Connecticut River valley and is more frequent in Connecticut from the Connecticut River

Valley westward. Newfane is only about 28 miles north of Buckland.

4. CAREX BUSHII Mack.

Huntington-Richmond, Vermont, near the town line, in a pasture, 19 June 1964, *Thomas G. Siccama* and *Alan N. Railsback* (VT). In the course of ecological studies dealing with the flora of Camel's Hump, these research students found the specimen so near the town line that it is uncertain in which of the two towns it was located. The other nearest known stations are Mount Desert, Me., and Connecticut. Since the habitat is a pasture, it may have been introduced with live-stock.

5. ALNUS GLUTINOSA (L.) Gaertner, BLACK ALDER OF EUROPE.

Essex Jct., Vermont, 20 Sept. 1965, *William J. Gabriel* (VT). Dr. Gabriel is Associate Geneticist in the U. S. Forest Service, Northeastern Forest Experiment Station, Burlington, Vt. He discovered a single large tree growing with the much smaller *Alnus rugosa* (Du Roi) Spengel. To find in that locality this species which is introduced from Europe is a bit surprising. In Pringle Herbarium is a specimen of *A. glutinosa* collected in cultivation in Burlington in 1901 by L. R. Jones. Conceivably the noncultivated tree could have come from the cultivated one in an almost adjacent city.

6. GEUM VERNUM (Raf.) T. & G.

"Vermont" (VT). The only specimen in Pringle Herbarium is mounted on a sheet which has the characteristic size, quality, etc. of the very early collections of Joseph Torrey, former President of the University of Vermont. The sheet bears no other indication of locality than merely "Vermont". The specimen was identified, apparently by the collector, as *Geum album*. By an unknown hand, it was labeled *Geum canadense* Jacq. The very distinct long stipe of the receptacle and very small calyx mark it unmistakably as *G. vernum*. As the species is known in the State of New York, it is to be expected that further exploration will re-discover the now unknown locality where it grows in Ver-

mont. For the present this remains as the only known specimen from New England.

7. EUONYMUS EUROPAEUS L.

Woodstock, Vermont, 16 Oct. 1966, *Isabell R. Oktavec (Mrs. Frank)* (VT). This species of Spindle-tree, escaping from cultivation in a number of places in New England, has made its debut in Vermont as indicated by the specimen cited.

8. OENOTHERA PILOSELLA Raf.

Danville, Vermont, 14 July 1907, *E. J. Dole* (VT); Hartland, 1 July 1911, *Nancy Darling* (VT). This plant with its showy flower is indigenous in the Midwest and is treated by L. H. Bailey in his *Manual of Cultivated Plants*, 1949, p. 738. Spreading from cultivation, it has become established in the East. The specimens cited although collected some years ago, were previously unrecognized and are now the only known specimens from Vermont.

9. ANTHRISCUS SYLVESTRIS (L.) Hoffm., CHERVIL.

Braintree, Vermont, 25 June 1966 (VT). As a group was returning from the annual meeting of the Vermont Botanical and Bird Club, Mrs. Roberta G. Poland spotted from the moving car something unusual. In the party were Dr. & Mrs. Burdette Poland, Dr. & Mrs. Benjamin Shaub, Miss Marion L. Smith, Mrs. Mabel McIntosh and the writer of this article. None of us was able to identify in the field this accidental introduction of a white-flowered Umbellifer. The only other collections from New England which the writer has been able to find in herbaria are from Stony Brook Reservation and the region of Boston and Milton, both in Massachusetts.

10. CENTAUREA AUSTRIACA Willd.

Dorset, Vermont, 6 & 22 Sept. 1966, *A. H. Gilbert* (VT). The collector reports a few plants growing near farm buildings "persisting for several years" but not reproducing. This species is not reported in Gray's *Manual*, 8 ed. or in Britton & Brown's *Illustrated Flora*, 3 ed. Apparently it is a very rare adventive from Eurasia. Of the species described in the books mentioned, *Centaurea austriaca* most

nearly resembles *C. nigra* L. with its entire to slightly lobed leaves and with its feather-like (pectinate) outer bracts of the involucre. In *Centaurea austriaca*, however, the body of the outer bracts is long attenuate or acuminate, not ovate as in *C. nigra*.

FRANK C. SEYMOUR,
PRINGLE HERBARIUM,
UNIVERSITY OF VERMONT,
BURLINGTON 05401

HALESIA CAROLINA L. IN KENTUCKY,
INDIANA, AND OHIO¹

EDWARD W. CHESTER

While studying the genus *Halesia*, new data has been found concerning the occurrence of *H. carolina* L. in three states where the presence of the species has been considered questionable. Most current manuals, *e.g.*, Small (1933), Fernald (1950), Gleason (1952), and Gleason and Cronquist (1963), do not include Kentucky within the range of this species. McFarland (1942) omits the species from his list of Kentucky plants and no specimens from naturally-occurring plants are present in the Kentucky State Herbarium (Dr. Edward Browne, personal communication, 1966). Gibson (1961) includes *H. carolina* in the state flora without specific locality. Braun (1943) reports the species from Harlan County and Garman (1913) notes its presence at "Star Lime Works, Lyon County." Braun (personal communication, 1966) reports that the Harlan County population is probably now extinct due to destructive logging and mining in the area. Herbarium specimens have been examined from McCracken and Marshall Counties on the Tennessee River in western Kentucky and from Lawrence County on the Big Sandy River in eastern Kentucky.

¹Contributions from the Botanical Laboratory, The University of Tennessee, N. Ser. 270.